



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION  
**14.1**

HABITAT AND NICHE  
**Study Guide**

**KEY CONCEPT**

Every organism has a habitat and a niche.

**VOCABULARY**

habitat	competitive exclusion
ecological niche	ecological equivalent

**MAIN IDEA:** A habitat differs from a niche.

1. What is the difference between an organism's habitat and its ecological niche?

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2.

food	trees	zebra	grass
hunting behavior	watering hole	sand	savanna
other lions	wildebeest	temperature	

Determine which ecological factors are a part of a lion's niche and which are a part of a lion's habitat by placing the above items in the correct column.

Habitat	Niche

**MAIN IDEA:** Resource availability gives structure to a community.

3. What is competitive exclusion?

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## STUDY GUIDE, CONTINUED

4. What are the three possible outcomes of competitive exclusion?

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5. What are ecological equivalents?

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6. Explain why ecological equivalents do not share the same niche.

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**Vocabulary Check**

7. The term *habitat* comes from a Latin word which means “to dwell.” Explain how this word origin relates to the definition of a habitat.

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8. In competitive exclusion, who is competing and who gets excluded?

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9. What does *equivalent* mean in math? How does that meaning relate to ecological equivalents?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION  
**14.2**

COMMUNITY INTERACTIONS  
**Study Guide**

**KEY CONCEPT**

**Organisms interact as individuals and in populations.**

**VOCABULARY**

competition

symbiosis

commensalism

predation

mutualism

parasitism

**MAIN IDEA:** Competition and predation are two important ways in which organisms interact.

Next to each situation described below, write whether it is an example of *interspecific* competition or *intraspecific* competition.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Two squirrels race up a tree to reach a hidden pile of nuts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A hyena chases off a vulture to feast on an antelope carcass.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Different species of shrubs and grasses on the forest floor compete for sunlight.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Brown bears hunting for fish on a river's edge fight over space.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Male big horn sheep butt heads violently in competition for mates.
6. Draw and label a sketch that represents an example of a predator-prey interaction.

## STUDY GUIDE, CONTINUED

**MAIN IDEA:** Symbiosis is a close relationship between species.

7. For each type of symbiotic relationship, complete the chart with details about how each organism is impacted using the terms “Benefits,” “Harmed,” or “No impact.” For each situation, assume that Organism A initiates the relationship.

Symbiotic Relationship	Organism A	Organism B
mutualism		
commensalism		
parasitism		

8. How is parasitism similar to and different from predation?

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9. What is the difference between endoparasites and ectoparasites?

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**Vocabulary Check**

10. The term *symbiosis* comes from a Greek term which means “living together.” How does this word origin help to explain the definition of symbiosis?

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11. Use your knowledge of the word “mutual” to write a definition for mutualism.

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12. The word *commensalism* comes from the Latin *mensa*, meaning “table,” and *com-*, meaning “with.” If I come to your table to eat your food, I benefit but you don’t. Draw a sketch to show this meaning to help you remember it.